



LEBANON, KY.

Wednesday Morning, Sep. 6. 1864

Our Trip.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

On Monday morning after partaking of a hearty breakfast; (where "Shanghai chickens, were all the go") we proceeded once more to the Cave. We traversed the main avenue, until we reached the "Giant's Coffin," where we turned to the right as before described. We passed over "The Bottomless Pit," and then commenced our second tramp of observation.

"The Valley of Humility," is a low pass, where even we had to stoop painfully low. "Fat Man's Misery" is a very appropriate name which one of the greatest curiosities in the cave bears. It is a very serpentine pass with fluted, perpendicular walls, which, in many places are not more than one foot apart. This, together with many other portions of the cave, beyond this point, bear unmistakable evidence of the action of water upon the rock. "Great Relief," is very highly appreciated, after having passed through the two last named places. "River Hall," is where we first come to water; to the right of which as you enter, is the "Bacon Chamber."

Although we could not discover any resemblance of the delicious edible after which this chamber takes its name, still, it excited no little interest. The water has here washed the originally flat ceiling in such a manner, as to form irregular yet smooth protuberances depending from it. The "Dead Sea," next attracted our attention. This is a small lake about 15 yards across, by about 50 long, and is said to be some 25 feet deep. The black looking waters below and the high and arched ceiling, form an exceedingly grand sight when lit up by "Bengall Lights." "River Sixx," is another lake, or rather sluggish stream. A jutting of the wall, under which the water lies; and over which we passed, bears the name of the "Natural Bridge." This, we think, is an infringement upon the rights of old Charon, and should not be countenanced.

"The Lake of Lethe," is a sheet of water, which fills the cave, for about 50 or 75 yards. We were rowed across this by our guide in a good sized boat; we drank of the water and found it very cool and palatable, but discovered none of those mysterious effects attributed to it by the ancient Greeks. Some of the party, however, fearing it might, by the least chance in the world, render them oblivious, proposed that we should color it; which motion was concurred in. After we landed, we passed over a strip of sand and arrived at a nameless lake; over which we passed in a boat. Again crossing a strip of sand, we came to the far-famed "Echo River," upon whose bosom we launched in a stout canoe. At "the arch," we had almost to lay flat in the boat to preserve our craniums; for Nicholas very gravely informed us that the rocks in the cave would not "give a bit," and that they invariably turned out to be harder than the heads of those who had tried their solidity by contact. When we emerged from under the arch, upon the river proper we all commenced singing, and the effect was really fine. On our return we fired off our pistol whilst on the water and words are too feeble to describe the grandness and sublimity of the echo. At first it reverberated as if Heaven's artillery had broken from the grasp of the thunder god, and were running riot in the midnight chambers of this wondrous grotto. Finally they ceased and for a second's time, the most profound silence reigned; then a distant rumbling was heard; that also ceased for a second; and again broke forth louder, and more distinct, as if it had sought but found no egress, and was again returning to the source from whence it emanated. Then it would again cease and again renew its mutterings, apparently in another direction.

Climbing up and over some rugged piles of rocks, we came to the "Cascade Hall." Here there is a small stream of water falling from above, and going no one knows whither. We here inclined to the left, and entered "Silliman's Avenue," named after the old Professor. The "Infernal Region," we opine bears little resemblance to the pleasant section of country after which it is named. "Marble Hall" is a very pretty place, the ceiling very much resembling marble. "The Great Western," very much resembles the hall of an immense theatre. "Old Bull's

Concert Hall," possesses no intrinsic interest, aside from his having played his matchless violin at this spot; and we are under the impression, that the old Norwegian displayed very little taste in his selection. If we mistake not, after we left the hall, we passed under the "Hanging Rock," an immense body of rock which, in falling from above, was caught upon projections of the walls and there is suspended over the heads of those who pass under. Should old mother earth conclude to shake herself whilst visitors were beyond or under it, they would need no sepulture.

The "Pass of Algol" is very rugged. The "Fly Chamber" possesses nothing very interesting. Neither does the "Table Rock." The "Queen's Crown," resembles that article of head-dress, as you approach it; though on a very large scale. "Corinna's Dome" is an indentation of no very great magnitude in the ceiling.

Now, we come to a ladder reaching up into a cleft in the ceiling; but, before we ascend let us pass the foot of the ladder, and, after proceeding a few paces, we can get a fine drink of sulphur water. Now let us ascend—but, be cautious, there is a round out of the ladder. Now we are up, after hard climbing, and "Martha's Vineyard," with all its beauty, bursts upon our sight. Here we find the walls, ceiling and even floor, studded with bunches of small semi-circular stalactite formations; very much resembling grapes.

"Washington Hall" is the next place worthy of notice; being the dinner hall. Here we turned to the right and entered "Merimee's Avenue." "Mary's Cabinet" is a lovely place; so is "Bettie's Bower;" the last was named by herself, after a lady in our party. But if anything we had seen before was beautiful, "Paradise," we thought exceedingly lovely. On our return to the dining hall, Nicholas took us into a side cut and showed us an especial piece of property of his own by discovery. It was what he called "Cotton Formations," none other of the same kind having been found in the cave, he exacted a promise of each, that they would not touch. Well, when we arrived at the spot, we threw ourselves flat down and "snaked it" under a ledge of rock, we there beheld a real curiosity. Suspended to the rock above was a bunch of intensely white formation, which resembled the finest silk. So very fine were the fibers that we could have blown them away with a breath; and we could not resist the temptation of breathing upon it; it gave way and waved like a bunch of fine raw silk would do.

We now adjourned to "Washington Hall" where we took a cold lunch. "Snowball Chamber" adjoins the hall, and is really a beautiful place. The formations on the roof look as though myriads of snow-balls had been cast up and adhered. "Mary's Bower," is where a large conical or rather pyramidal shaped rock has fallen from above, and left a space corresponding to the shape of the rock. How shall we attempt to describe the beauties of "Flora's Garden?" There were some of the most lovely recesses we ever beheld. This portion of the cave abounds in stalactite formations of the most lovely description. Some of our party wished to leave by the evening stage; so we now commenced retracing our steps. We have since been informed that we missed some of the most lovely sights which lay beyond where we went. We think friend Miller ought to chalk our hat for the next season, on account of our disappointment.

We have given a tolerably perfect sketch of the cave, but a very brief one. We could fill our editorial columns for weeks of what we saw both in and out of the cave, but we refrain, for fear we may tire our readers. Next week we shall start for the springs; and if any one is already tired with our journey, let them skip it; for in the first place they cannot be much more wearied than we were when we arrived home; and in the second place we are pretty much like the ladies: we will have our say out.

Robinson & Eldred's great circus and menagerie, gave an exhibition here on Wednesday last. It was a pretty passable show, but not such an as their bills and advertisements promised. The performance was passably good in some parts, and very fine in others, but they did not come up to their bill of fare near, and many were disappointed in consequence.

Judge Hawkins held his first court on Monday last. A great deal of business was done. A large number of Executors and Administrators, received power to act on dead men's estates. Mr. J. THOMAS received license to practice law, and Rev. Mr. BOSLEY, received license to solemnize the rites of marriage. Other miscellaneous business was done.

There is a rumor afloat, that Allen Stanfield, formerly a resident of this county, killed two men, in one of the lower counties on the Ohio river, in this State, one day last week. The report states, that he was attacked by five men, when after shooting one dead, and cutting another's throat; the remaining three were permitted to leave him.

Terrific Storm.

The city of Louisville was visited on Sunday the 27th ult, by one of the most terrible storms, that ever occurred in that place. The wind tore the roofs from a row of 21 buildings. The roof of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, was taken off, and a large hemp factory, also lost its roof. The roof of Mr. Lilly's dwelling, was destroyed. Mr. Johnston's dwelling was unroofed. A large school building lost its roof. The roof of the Ky. School for the blind, was severely damaged. Two houses belonging to Mr. Fuller, were partially unroofed. Two business houses on Main Street, were totally destroyed. Mr. Callahan's Grocery Store was carried away. Two residences on Ky. street, were unroofed. A new frame house was prostrated on sixth street. On Walnut St. two houses were destroyed, and fifteen others materially damaged. The house, gates, and fencing, of the Washington Foundry, were destroyed. Several steam, and flat boats on the river, were greatly damaged. The Lou. Cou. says: "We have thus given the details of the destruction of property; but the awful catastrophe attendant upon the storm remains to be detailed. It is the most dreadful one of its kind that has ever afflicted this city, and we proceed to sketch it.

The Third Presbyterian Church stands on the corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets, and a congregation were assembled there yesterday morning engaged in religious worship. In the midst of their devotions, about a quarter past twelve o'clock, the storm of which we speak, swept through that portion of the city in which this church was located. With the least warning to the congregation, the side-walls of the house were pressed inward, causing the loss of many lives, and the injury of many persons. There were about fifty persons present, though of course we cannot be very accurate in this estimate. Up to 8 o'clock last night, eighteen dead bodies had been removed from the ruins, and a number of persons seriously wounded. Among the victims of this dreadful disaster were some of the most estimable ladies in this city, whose sudden death has caused a wide-spread grief among relations and friends. The disaster was so instantaneous in its operations that we presume many were killed without perceiving the fatal blow. A lady informed us that a door, which was ajar, disturbed her and she turned to shut it, and almost at the instant she turned an immense beam fell where she had been an instant before. It killed a gentleman who was sitting by her before she turned to shut the door.

What delays the *Bardston Herald*; it has not grazed our table this week. From the frightful rotundity of our friend Ellis when last seen by us, joined to the press of magisterial duties which encompass him, we are only surprised at his being able to issue his paper at all during this melting weather.

A Temperate City.

From the following which we extract from the Louisville Democrat, we would judge that the temperance cause in that city was rapidly advancing—backwards. "We understand that several hundred coffee-house keepers will be fined to-day, for selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to ordinance. In the Fifth Ward, alone, fifty-six houses were reported as having kept open.

Is Trouble.—The folks of Memphis, (Tenn.) including the press, are in a quandary as to whether they shall accept or reject the navy yard at that place, given by congress to the city. There is considerable excitement in relation to the matter.

Going Up.—There appears to be an immense demand, just at this time, for whiskey. Yesterday, we noticed that the article had advanced to the extraordinary price of 31 cents per gallon—since then an increased firmness has been exhibited in the market, and sales are making at 35cts. As the corn crop is expected to fall far short of an average one in the West generally, this year, there is no telling how high whiskey will get.—*Lou. Dem.*

And as the whiskey crop will fall short in consequence, there is no telling how high the lovers of it will get, while it's plenty.

THE CORN CROP IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer learns that in many parts of that and the adjoining counties, the entire growing corn crop has been nearly destroyed by the drought—so much so that many farmers are beginning to talk of buying corn for their own use during the ensuing year. In Washington, Russell, Smythe, Lee, and Tezwell counties, but little corn will be made this season, in consequence of dry weather in that section of the State.

The editor of the New York Mirror in a letter from New York says:

The décolleté fashion of dress seems to have gone out of fashion, and there are fewer stunningly low-necked dresses this season, than one usually encounters in so large a crowd of beautiful women. Whether this reform comes from a growing modesty, or from the mosquitoes, the ladies themselves can best decide.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.

The *Cunard Europa* has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th being one week later.

LATER.—*Liverpool Saturday Morning.*—News is received that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th, and 2,000 Russians, were taken prisoners.

The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 14th, with 240 passengers, and 500 tons of freight.

The screw steam ship *Brandon* sailed from Havre and Southampton, on the 17th, for New York, full freight and passengers.

LATEST.—The Anglo-French force at Bomarsund was 12,000, supported by the fleet.

BERLIN, Aug. 16th.—The Vienna conference is expected to re-assemble next week.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Orders have been received for Austria to enter Wallachia, and the troops have commenced crossing the frontier at Turau. Severin and Odessa letters on the 7th say that there has been no blockade.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The *Bark Indus* arrived to-day. She brings Rio dates to the 15th of July. Good coffee was very scarce.

The President did not leave Washington till to-day.

Secretary Marcy remains at Berkeley Springs, preparing important State papers. He will remain until the close of the present week.

At a special election in the First ward Washington, yesterday, an anti-Know-Nothing candidate received seven majority.

St. John (N.B.) papers state that fires are raging in the woods on both sides of the line between New Brunswick and Maine. Immense damage was done.—In Perry, Me., a new brig on the stocks, nearly completed was destroyed. And St. Andrews (N.B.) Standard says that the forests were burning in all directions, and many farm houses were burned to the ground and crops destroyed.

The drought continues in New England with no signs of rain.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

MADRID, Aug. 11.

The Junta of Malaga, and Thesila, refused to recognize the new government.

LONDON, Saturday.—Forts Tzee and Nottich at Iland Aland have been taken one by the English and the other by the French. The loss to the allies was small.

VIENNA, Aug. 15th.—It is reported that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff notified the Austrian government, that as long as the Turks remain in Wallachia, the Russians will retain certain points in the principality. Austria has abandoned her attention of proposing to the Germanic diet to put the federal army on a war footing.

The Paris Monitor announces that on the 7th, and 8th of August, the French expeditionary force was landed on Iland Aland, north of the fortress Marnarsend, and at the same time a force of the English and French marines landed on the south of the fortress.

The disembarkment was covered by war steamers and was effected without a man getting his foot wet. They then erected batteries, while the Russians destroyed theirs, and fell back on their main fortress.

On the 12th the fortress was completely invested, and on the 14th the Russians made a sortie, but were driven back.—On the 15th the French carried the redoubt and captured 8 guns, without losing a man.

Another account says it was a strong fort and taken after several hours hard fighting.

The bombardment of the main fortress began on the 16th.

Reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians and that it was proclaimed by order of the French Admiral from the pulpits of all the churches that Russian sway over the Island had ceased.

The aspect of affairs on the Danube are unchanged. The Russians continued to fortify all the strategic points.

The London daily News contains a remarkable correspondence, stating that the British troops in camp at a monastery near Deona are decimated with malignant cholera, and are totally destitute of medicine, and are famishing for the want of food that discontentment prevailed, and the troops were almost disorganized.

The Time's correspondent partly corroborates the above.

Prince Paskiewitch returned from Moscow on the 13th, and will again take command of the Southern army.

Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against Crimea, as still in progress. The embarkation was deferred on account of the cholera.

Important news from the East was not expected before the first week in September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa, dated Aug. 16th says: The allied fleets attempted to land at Balaklava, Crimea.

At Sebastopol it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded *Oropa* for 24 hours. The result is not known.

The Sultan's daughter, Fatima, married Redchid Pacha's son at Constantinople on the 10th.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol and was seen off Odessa, but returned safely.

On the 14th of August an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the sublime Porte and Schamyl. The terms of the alliance have not transpired, but it is understood that Schamyl insisted that the Porte should recognize the independence of Circassia, he in return offering the assistance of 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is reported that Schamyl obtained a great victory over the Russians.

Mercantile letters from Bagdad say contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transports for the British forces which would arrive at via the Persian Gulf, Bazo and the mouth of the river Tigris.

The emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present the Sultan with 30,000,000 piastres and 12,000 troops annually while the war lasts.

The parliament has been prorogued. The Queen's speech will soon be published.

They will probably grant the Turkish loan of five millions pounds sterling guaranteed on the Turkish revenue.

Accounts of the potato disease in the North of Ireland is more discouraging.

Cholera was prevailing in considerable severity at Belfast. The poor rates of the present year show an increase in the greater number.

The Irish union's fête at Napoleon, on the 15th passed off quietly. The decorations were splendid, and Marshal Magnaud reviewed 26,000 troops.

A grand military spectacle was enacted in the Champ de Mars. It represented the siege of Silistria. The Emperor's absence was much regretted by the Parisians.

There were rumors that a conspiracy was discovered, and that the Emperor's absence was precautionary.

Russian intrigue is reported to be busy in secret clubs.

An Imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of Napoleon, and opens a credit for eight millions of francs.

President Pierce's message to the Senate respecting Cuba has caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, but the succeeding mail restored confidence.

The cholera was decreasing at Marsilles.

The Monitor continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather was somewhat broken.

SPAIN.—There is to be a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber with one deputy for every 35,000 population.

Don Lucas Sogasti has been appointed Governor of Madrid; Col. Cordero Governor of Saragassa. Col. O'Donnell the General's brother, Governor of Malaga. A riot occurred at Tontosa. The rioters assembled with cries of Vive Espartaco, Viva la Constitution, and then rushed to the city hall to demand abolition of taxes. Finding the Secretary only there, they beat to death, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river with all of the public records. The Governor of Valencia, with a number of armed citizens, took a number of the rioters prisoners.

There are numerous reports current respecting the intentions of France. It is reported that Napoleon will not interfere with the present aspect of affairs, but objects equally to a republic or Carlist dynasty in Spain.

The London Globe says that the French Ambassador of Madrid has been ordered to protest against violence to any member of the royal family, or any other attack of monarchal principles, but otherwise not to interfere.

Lisbon letters say that the Portuguese Government energetically disowns all ideas of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and expresses a regret that the name of the King was used in the project.

ITALY.—The cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa, but there was still on an average, 70 deaths daily.—At Turin it was not severe. At Naples it is very violent. A decree dated Palermo, 27th July, threatens death by court martial to any one evading sanitary cordon around the Neapolitan coast, Prince Acié, Gen. Murat, M. Longobardi, Minister, and V. Cher Vanali, Portuguese Consul, had died. The total deaths during the week amounted to about 3,000.

The *Europa* left Halifax at 4 o'clock for Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 31.

The Washington arrived at half past 12 o'clock. She brings Liverpool papers to the 16th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th by the Queen in person. She received a long round of enthusiastic cheers. In her speech, after returning thanks for the zeal and energy shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, she said: In the cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defense of an ally, and secure the future tranquility of Europe. You will join with me in admiration of the course and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in the defense

of Silistria and various other military operations on the Danube.

The rest of her Majesty's speech was quite local in character. She regrets that the engrossing interest of matters connected with the war prevented the consideration of subjects which were promised to be brought forward at the opening of the session.

The cholera was making steady progress in London. Amongst the deaths we notice the name of Lord Jereyn, son-in-law of Lord Palmerston.

The London Times continues to censure the Graytown affair in very strong terms, as also the President's message to the Senate on the Spanish question. It is said that on the fête of St. Napoleon 2582 pardons & reductions of punishments were granted.

More persons fall out concerning the right road to heaven than ever get to the end of their journey.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF PRICES

—AT THE—

LEBANON HOTEL.

Boarding and lodging per day,	\$1 50
do do do per week,	7 00
do do do per month,	20 00
do do do per year,	180 00
Boarding without lodging per day,	1 00
do do do per week,	5 00
do do do per month,	15 00
do do do per year,	130 00
All meals sent to room 25 cents extra charge.	
Single meal,	50
Supper, breakfast and lodging,	1 00
Dinner and horse feed,	80
Single feed per horse,	40
Keeping horse per day,	75
do do do per week,	3 00
do do do per month,	12 00
do do do per year,	125 00
All transient boarders will be required to settle at the end of each week.	
All others at the expiration of one month.	
J. H. KIRK, Proprietor.	
Lebanon Hotel, August 23d, 1864	

J. R. MONTGOMERY, S. R. CLARK & W. MONTGOMERY

J. R. Montgomery & Co. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Manufactured Tobacco, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

509, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Louisville, Ky.

ARE receiving their stock to meet the Fall Trade, and are prepared to offer any article in their line, upon as favorable terms as they can be purchased, and of a quality which they will guarantee. They respectfully invite the attention of dealers, as they are determined to offer inducements to purchasers, for cash, upon the usual time, to prompt men.

Daguerreotype MINIATURES.

MRS. MARY COLLINS.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Marion that she has preceded the Railroad, and is back home again. Fine pictures and pleasant faces for all who may be wishing them, she would be glad to take. Other engagements will prevent her from making but a short stay. Gallery at the Odd Fellow's Hall. aug 23 tf

NOTICE.

I WILL, on Saturday, the 16th of September, sell to the highest bidder, at the residence formerly occupied by P. W. Donaghy, in the town of Bradfordsville, the following property, to wit:—the House in which Philip Donaghy lived; also his farm, lying about a mile from the above place, on the south side of the South Rolling Fork, containing 92 ACRES. Of good land, under a high state of cultivation. Also, his stock, consisting of Horses, Cows, and Hogs; together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase the house or farm, will please call on Milton Phillips in Bradfordsville, who will show the same with pleasure.

JAS. DONEGHY, Agent.

NEW Cabinet Shop.



THE attention of the good people of Lebanon and the surrounding towns and country, is respectfully called to the fact that we are now manufacturing, and will keep on hand, at all times at our Ware Room; in the second story of R. M. Bowman's shop, a large and general assortment of

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS; Which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest, in the way of Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry.

Bureaus; Book-Cases, Secretaries, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Fancy Work Tables, What Nots; Centre, Side and Pier Tables; Mahogany and Walnut Spring Seat Chairs, Cherry and Walnut Cane Seats; French Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Hair and Moss Spring Mattresses, Lounges, &c., &c., we are prepared to furnish or make to order, on the shortest notice. We invite an inspection, under the confident assurance, that our work will not suffer in comparison with any in this or any other market. Aug 9 tf G. MCROY & CO. P. S. Coffin making and undertaking, done on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.

THE very great and pressing need of money, compels the Building Committee of the New Presbyterian Church, to urge delinquents to come forward immediately. Their Treasurer, D. W. Phillips is awaiting anxiously to receive and supply the daily multiplied calls; he cannot satisfy the justly hungered appetites of laborers with the "useful article," unless the subscribers come forward promptly. It is hoped this call will be sufficient. Aug 23t WM. P. McELROY, By order of Building Com.

